FOREIGN.

FROM EUBOPE.

By the British sloop of war Hind, arrived at New York.

The King of England had returned to bondon, and was received, as a matter of course, with much pomp and parade. He did not visit Paris, but while at Calais, on his return, his majesty was waited upon by the Duc'd Angouleme, at the Hotel Bourbon.

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION. The fullowing letter from an officer engaged in the voyage of discovery, is the first intelligence which has been received.

"Hud on Straits, July 16, 1821. The day after the transport left us we entered these Straits, which we found choaked wi hice; we entered it neverthe less, and at first made considerable progress but, as we expected, were at length beset, or in other words, the fluating ice having coalesced on all sides, we found ourselves firmly impeded in the midst of it. Ever since we have been moving to and fro with it, at the rate of five miles an hour, and reflect to the sides of according to flux and reflux of the tide. Sometimes the ice dividing, would allow us to push in a few miles, and again uniting, incarcerate us for days. By this mode of progressing, we have continued to advance about 70 miles in the Strairs.

"When I wrote by the transport, I think I expressed an opinion, that we had left England much too early. This has been verified, not only by the difficulties we have met with, but also by the circumstance of the Hudson Boy traders having overtaken us. These vessels did not leave the Thames until the end of May. They go into the Company's settlement, and return immediately. The ice, by the late rains, attended with tolerably warm sun, has been dissolving daily, and we have to day bored through upwards of ten miles of it. We expect daily to have some Esquimaux visitors

SPEECH of Louis XVIII on the opening

of the session of the Chambers.

Gentlemen-It is alway with confidence, and on the present occasion, under favourable suspices, that I come to open this ses-

In preceding years, I was compelled to

More happy now, I have only to return thanks to the All powerful, for the constant protection which he has vouch-afed to France. The son, with which neaven has coulded my sorrows, grows with the public prosperity, and continues to be to me a source of consolation and hope. This child, my heart feels confident, will he worthy of us; he will merit the lave with which my subjects surround his cra-

My relations with foreign powers have never ceased to he amicable. firm confidence that they will continue to

Great calamities afflict the east. Let us hope that they approach their termination; and that the prudence and cordiality of all the powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy and humanity may justly demand

The naval force, which, under these cir cumstances, I have stationed in the scas of Levant, has accomplished the object which I contemplated Our ships have always effectually protected my subjects, and often they have afforded to mistortune a timely

A destructive scourge desolates a portion of Spain I have prescribed, and I will maintain, the rigorous precautions which protect our coasts and front ers from the

If we take a view of our domestic state what motives have we not to bless Providence. The sensible progress of industry, agriculture and the arts, attests that of commerce; and very soon new channels will, by multiplying the means of communicati on and traffick, extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom.

The prosperty of the finances, the intel-

ligible exposition of the public accounts, and tidelity to engagements, have consolidated public credit, and increased the resources of the state.

The period at which I have convoked you, and the orders which I have given, that the financial laws should be first sub mitted to you, sufficiently manifest my desire to ut an end to provisional grants: the Chambers will, doubtless, be eager to

second my intentions.

Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquility, have the most onerous of the taxes, that which marks reproduction in its source, by over-charging landed property. Next year, those so assessed, will wholly enjoy this reduction. I desire that successively, and a soon as the exigencies of the state, and the dignity of France will permit, the various taxes which constitute the public revenue shall be inves igned and, if practicable, demonstrated or hetter as essed

The laws are respected, and the deposito-ties of my power become every day more and more imbued with their strength. Order and discipline reign in the army.

Every where passions are subsiding and

suspicions wearing away; and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge, gentlemen, that by your loyal co operation, you have pow-erfully contributed to all this good.

Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be at tributed; let us persevere in that unity o views which has so efficaciously defeated the vigilance, and restrained the last efforts, of the spirit of trouble and disorder.

In this, the repose of Europe is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all generous sentiments will be developed, with which I know your hearts abound, and that you will establish, upon the gratitude, the love and the respect of my subjects, the Throne which protects the liberties of all.

Vienna, Oct 21

The Divan has taken a very important re-solution. An order has been issued which strictly prohibits all Turkish soldiers from leaving their corps and returning to their homes. This order has been already pub lished to the corps composed of Asiatic troops, intioned near Constantinople, un-der the Pacha of Brussa; and It has been declared to them, that present ricomstan the next winter. This measure has made dieagreeable impression, as it is clear that it is adopted on account of the Russians. It was also affirmed that the army of the Pacha of Brissa would shortly set out on its march to the Danube."

DOMESTIC.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

REPURT:

On the subject of appropriations of Public Lands, for the purpose of Education.

The committee on education, to whom was referred "the message and documents, transmitted by the experience to the Legislature of the second. transmitted by the governor to the Legislature on the minth day of March last, relative to appropriations of public land for the purposes of education," &c.
REPORT,

That the subject-matter referred to them, That the subject-matter referred to them, comprehends a report and resolutions, adopted by the legislature of the state of Maryland, "the object of which is, to call the attention of Corgress and the legislature of the several states, to the public lands, as a fund, from which appropriations, for the purposes of education, may justly be claimed, by all the opicinal states and three of the ed, by all the original states and three of the

Nour committee have given to the sub-ject, that attention which its interest and importance demands; and the result is an entire concurrence on the part of the committee, in the views taken by the ligidature of the state of Maryland. The report and resolutions adopted by that body, are entered at length on the journal of the senate of the last session, and the facts and principles, upon which the several states, who have not heretofore participated in the appropriations which have been made of public lambs, for the purposes of education, may fairly rest their claim to the same, are therein so clearly and satisfactority eluci dated, that it would perhaps be deemed a work of supererogation in your committee to enter into a particular and detailed con sideration of them. It would in effect be but a repetition of what is already spread before the senate, on its own journal. They therefore confine themselves to a very condensed statement of the most prominent points, embraced in the matter submitted to

Prior to the revolutionary war, the crown of Great Britain claimed and exercised the right of disposing of extensive tracts of waste and unsettled lands, lying within the nominal boundaries of the several states. Shortly after the declaration of indepen

dence, it became a question, whether these lands, (the right to dispose of which the crown of theat Britain had, under the crown of Great Britain han, under the Provincial Government, thus uniform ly asserted and exercised) should belong to the United States, or to the several states,

within whose respective limits they lay.
It is respectfully submitted, that as the property and jurisdiction of the soil were acquired by the joint councils, arms and means of all the states, combined in one common cause they could not on any principles, consistent with equity and justice, be regarded in any other light; than as the common property of all the states position was early taken and steadfastly maintained by most of the states, but espe cially by the state of Maryland. "By the freaty of peace in seventeen bon-

dred and e gitty three. Great Britain relin-quished to the United States, all c'aim to the government, property and territorial rights

of the same, and every part thereol."

At subsequent periods, the several states, within whose nominal limits these lands lay, ceded all their claims to the same, to the United States - and thus the federal go vernment, by cession from Great Britain and the states, acquired an incontrovertible title to all the public lands east of the Mississippi, except a small portion of them, forming the southern extremity of the states of Alatama and Mississippi, which was ac quired by purchase from France. All the erritory west of the Mississippi, was pur chased of France, and the money paid for the same, as well as that paid for extinguishing the Indiantitles to the public lands, was drawn from the treasury of the Unite

It appearing, therefore, most satisfactori ly, that there lands, thus acquired by con-quest, cession, or purchase, are the com-mon property of the Union, it is conceived that they ought to incre to the use and benefit of all the states in fair proportions— and that any appropriations of them for the benefit of any particular state, to the ex clusion of others, is "a violation of the spirit of our national compact, as well as the principles of justice and sound policy.

But by the existing laws, relative to the survey and sale of the public lands, one hirty sixth part thereof, has been reserved and appropriated in perpetuity, to the sup-port of common schools, in the states or territories, within which the lands are situ ated; in addition to which, appropriations have also been wade for the support and enhigher grade, equal it is believed, to one itth of the appropriations in tavour of com non schools

Such are substantially the grounds upor which, it is insisted by the legislature of the state of Maryland, (and with great eogen cy of reasoning, as appears to your com-mittee) othat the states for whose benefit no such appropriations have been made, are entitled to ask them of congress, not as a matter of favour, but of justice."

With the liberal and enlightened policy which dictated these large appropriations of public land, for the support of schools, and the diffusion of knowledge, in the new states and territories that are arising in the west, no fault can be found. It is essentia to the stability and right administration o to the stability and right administration of our government, that the people should be enlightened. Ample and permanent provision for the purposes of education, should therefore be regarded as an object of primary importance. But it is an object important alike to all sections of our country; and t is to be attained by an appropriation of the common property of the Union, it is

right that every state should fairly participate in the benefits resulting from it.

Such, however, has not been the case: the salutary effects of the appropriations for the support of schools, and the encourage ment of science, will scarcely hefelt, beyond the limits of the states and territories, in whose favour these appropriations have been made. They can be regarded in no other light, than as an application of nati onal property to state purposes, and hence they are in their nature partial and unjust

unless extended to all the states. If then Ponnaylvania has a fair and equit able claim to such an appropriation of the public lands, for the purposes of education as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favour of other states, (and your committee conceive that she undoubtedly has) the question arises whether It is expedient to urge this claim upon the attention of congress. Upon this point also, your committee entertain no doubt. From a calculation, contained in the report submitted to this committee,

(which talculation it is believed that them made upon correct data) it appears that Pennsylvania is entitled to air appropriation of nine hundred and ninely five thousand aware hundred and thirty two acres, in arder te place her on an equality with those states in whose favour appropriations have already been made. At two dollars per acre, which is less than the average price of all the public lands, that have heretofore been sold, this would amount to one million mind the desired form. been sold, this would amount to one million nine hundred and ninety onethou and four tundred and sixty four dollars. It cannot be wecessary for your committee to point out the important and happy consequences which would result to the commonwealth, from the possession and judicious applica-tion of such a fund, to the purposes of edu-cation. It would enable the legislature, in

compliance with the long neglected injunc-tion is our constitution, effectually to "provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner, that the poor may be taught gratis. t would insure to ethe arts and sciences, that liberal legislative patronage, which the enlightened framers of our constitution, seem to have had in contemplation, when they declared that they "shall be promoted in one or more seminaries of learning" Your committee observe with pleasure,

that a resolution, having for its hasis there port of the legislature of Maryland, has already been introduced into Congress. It has been arrested in its progress, however, in order that the national legislature may, before acting finally on it, learn what opinion will be expressed by the several state legis-latures now in session. To that high sense of justice, which has ever characterised our national councils, each state may on all occasions, with confidence and safety, submit its claims. If any assurance of success were wanting in the present instance, save that which is derived from the character of strict right and justice which the claim bears, it will be found in the deep interest which so many of the states have in common with Pennsylvania, in the profecution of the claim to a satisfactory i-sue. They will no doubt make a simultaneous effort to the apprehension of your committee, the legislature of Pennsylvania would be wanting in duty to the commonwealth, should it suffer the present favourable moment to

pass by unimproved.
Your committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Represensatives of the Commonwealth o Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That each of the United States has an equal right to particitate in the benefits re-sulting from the public lands, the common property of the Union Be it forther resolved by the authority a-

foresaid. That the states in whose fivour Congress has not made appropriations of and for the purposes of education, are enitled to such appropriations, as will correspond, in a just proportion, with those here tofore made in favour of the other states.

Be it further resolved by the authority to foresaid, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit copies of the foregoing resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they will use their endeavours to procure the passage of an act appropriating to the State of Pennsylvania, purposes of education, such portion of the public lands as shall be equitable and just.

WORTHY OF IMITATION From the Columbus (Ohio) Gazette, De

cember 6. The reduction of the pay of the members of the legislature, with that also of the clerks and door keepers, was almost the first object which engaged the attention of both houses The senate got the start, and reported a bill on Tuesday, reducing the pay of the members to two dollars per day, llowing the same for every twenty miles

By the Columbus paper of the 17th inst, we learn that the bill for the reduction of the pay of the Members to Two dollars per day, has finally passed the House Chill. Oh. Supporter.

GEORGIA -RETRENCHMENT. A bill has passed the Senate of Georgia, reducing the salaries of the public officers—the governor's to \$2500, (£937 10s) the

udges to \$1,800. Its passage by the house s considered probable. DELAWARE. The grand jury of Kent county, Delaware, have presented the common practice of circulating ardent spirits for some time previous to the annual elections, as immor-

al, and an encroachment upon the freedom VERMONT.

of elections.

A law has passed in Vermont for posting tipplers by the selectmen, and providing forfeiture of seven dollars, for the use of the town, in each case where persons thus post ed shall befurnished with spirituous liquors.

A meeting, was held at Geneva, New York, for the purpose of taking measures to connect the waters of the Seneca lake with the Erie canal, and also of extending the proposed lateral canal to Sodus hay, or Lake Ontario.

CUT NOTES.
It is information which may be useful to many, as saving them needless trouble, that the Bank of the U States does not hold itthe Bank of the U States does not hold it-self responsible upon any ofits notes which shall be voluntarily cut into parts, except on the production of all the parts. Halves of notes, therefore, are of no value, unless the corresponding halves be produced .-This determination seems necessary to guard against frauds, however harsh its operation may be in some particular cases

From the Arkansas Gazette of Nov. 13, INDIAN MURDER.

Just as our paper was going to press, a gentleman arrived here from the Mississip pi, who informs us that a most horrid and unprovoked murder was committed about the last of October, in the New Purchase in the Choctaw nation, on a party of U. S. surveyors, consisting of ten persons—only one of whom escaped! The murder was committed on the lower line, and show 150 miles from Port Gibson, by Choctaw Indi ans The quarrel, we understand, origina-ted in consequence of some trivial affair! Our informant received the above information from Col. Nichols, who passed up the Mississippi a few days since, on his way to the Chickesaw Bluffs, with the ChickeMARYLANDGAZETTE

Annupolis, Thursday, Jan. 3.

MARYLAND RESOLUTIONS.

We are happy to perceive the successful progress of Ms. Maxov's Report, and the Resolutions of the Legislature, in relation to the claim of two thirds of the States in the Union to an appropriation of Public Land for the purposes of Education, proportionate to the grants made to the new The example of Maryland has been fol-

lowed by Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey. The governors of Georgia and Pennsylvania have recommended the same course to the adoption of their Legislatures The general as embly of Virginia, though they had not time to pass concurrent resolutions at the heel of their session last winter, expressed a favourable opinion of them, and have already resumed the subject during their present session. We have just received an able report of a committee of the legislature of Kentucky, which from its peculiar me rit, we select from those already made on the subject in other states, and publish for the perusal of our readers.

KENTUCKY REPORT *The committee to whom was referred the communications from the legislature of the states of Maryland and New Hamp-

shire, ask leave to report: "That the communications submitted to states, and the objects of which are to direct the attention of Congress and the Le gislatures of the several states of the Uni on, to the national lands, as a source from which appropriations for the purposes of education may with justice be claimed by those states for which no appropriations have yet been made.

"Your committee, highly sensible of the importance of the fact, that the most effec to al means of achieving or perpetuating the liberties of any country, is to enligh en the minds of its citizens by a system of education adapted to the means of the most es tensive class of its population; and alive to any just means, within their power, for the any just means, within their power, for the advancement of this great object, not only within their own state; but alike to all the unembers of the press; aprilices ramify or which they are a part, and for whose common interests they are thus united—have, with much interest, examined the facts stated, and the arguments used, in said re ports, and do not hesitate to concur in the opinions therein expressed, that the nation all lands are strictly a national fund, and in just proportions, the property of all the states of the Union; and that from the extent and nature of the fund, appropriation may, with great propriety, be extended to all the states of the Union.

"It is deemed nonecessary, in a renor of this kind, to enter at large into all the arguments that might be used to establish the opinion above expressed. A few of the facts which have presented themselves in the investigation of this subject are sub-

alt is ascertained, that all the states and erritories whose waters tall into the Mississippi have been amply provided for hy the laws of congress relating to the survey and sale of the public lands, except the state of Kentucky.

"Why those appropriations should have ee are not able to see, especially when they take into consideration its situation in re-lation to the other states of the union; the contest it has maintained in establishing it self, protecting at the same time the western horders of the old states, and extend ing the more northern and western settle

"Kentucky long stood alone in a forest of almost boundless extent, separated from her parent settlements by extensive range of mountains and fit receptacles for her sa vage enemies, and by which she was cu off from the succour, and almost from the her stand, and at the same time forming a barrier by which the more eastern states were protected from the common enemy, she has not only established herself, but has also gone forward to the establishmen and support of those states and territories which now form the great national domain.

which is the subject of this report. "Notwithstanding many arguments might be used, which would go to prove that Kentucky has glaims to appropriations of those lands, without extending the system to all the otherstates, yet your committee believe, that such arguments are not necessary, and that a few facts here submitted will prove that those appropriations may be made general, without materially affecting the national revenue.

pears that the total amount of literary a ropriations made to the new states an rritories, will amount to 14,576.569 acres that the additional amount required to extend the same system to those states for which no such appropriations have yet been made, would be 9,370,760 acres: that th state of Kentucky, as her part of such ap propriation, would be entitled to 1,066,69 acres; and estimating the whole quantit of unsold lands yetowned by the U States at 400,000,000 acres, that the additional a mount required to extend the same scal of appropriation to all the states which have not yet received any, would not a

to Iranymik copies of the for your synderspullen, in our Senators will added admitted in congress. Will added they will lay the same before have live believes, and one libers fadely on procure the passage of a law is a passage to the use of the state of Keningery. On purposes of education, such as pertuputed lands of the United States as be equitable and just.

"All which is respectfully submitted."

For the Maryland Gegette, Second COLUMBIAN ELOQUENCE.

So certain is it that our clime, is conde

COLUMBIAN ELUQUENCE:
So certain is it that our clime income cive to oratory, that even in the inhorstate wilds of America, where scarcely can be traced the footstep of civilization; where some of the brightest specimens of grants unsophisticated eloquence. To subsent at this fact, I need but remind those who may peruse this sketch of the character our national genius for oratory of the our national genius for oratory, of the way eloquent and pathetic speech of the India warrior, Logan. If there exist the india dual who can read with unconcern this d usion of that renowned chief he'e a heart more inhuman than is possessed by the savage-of the wilderness, for each ler can weep at the tale of woe. The original alluded to is addressed to Col. ***** at the treatment of the whites to the Indian; and in it are interwoven sentiments that would reflect honour on the head and hear of the most polished and refined of create eings - since it is an oration fraught with the most manly and estimable feelings that can adorn or dignify human nature. Logan inveighs against the cruelty of the whites, which he depicts in language truly affecting—and though heuttered whis wood notes wild' to one whose breast was apparently frozen against "melting charty," yet the appeal he made would with any one else no doubt have proved irresistible.

The above remarks have been drawn from me from the circumstance of having recently heard a cause argued in the Coun of Appeals by Mr Wirt and Mr. Pinkher, who are considered as two of the brighted luminaries at the American forum—and who were opposed to each other on the ocasion I have mentioned—so that I had a opportunity afforded me of comparing the relative merits as orators—and never perhaps was there evinced before any tribuna such prowess in forensic discussion. They each extend themselves to the process. each exerted themselves to the utmost 6 the purpose of discomfitting his adversary nor was there ever a more effulgent exhibi tion of masterly eloquence than they di-played while engaged in this disputation, it is difficult to determine which of these Their faculties seem to be pretty nearly equipoised—but, as far I have been able to judge, Mr. Pinkney is the greatest orate.

For a portrait of Mr. Pinkney as an orate need but refects ... A Lecture on Orators.

published here last winter.

Mr. Wirt I heard last Satutoay was, for the first time, and never was the fortree of argument assailed by eloquence more tremendous than that which this gentlema amployed to effect his purpose. His voice employed to effect his purpose. His voice was attuned to harmony, and his elocution though rapid, was at the same time, traly classic. His illustrations apt and impresive. His metaphors were enriched with the choicest flowers that could be eule from the luxuriant garden of rhetoric. Di from the luxuriant garden of rhetoric. M. Mr. Wirt evince more vehemence in speaking, he would give greater force to his resoning. It is in this qualification that Mr. Pinkney excels, a qualification that redounded so much to the fame of the Greek remarkable for a vehement enunciation.

ABSTRACT Of the Proceedings of the Legislatut, HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

Saturday, Dec. 29.
A petition from Edward Hood, of Anne-Amindel, an old soldier. From sundry inhabitants of Baltimore county, for a lottery for the benefit of Alguiers church. From Lt. Robert Wilmot, of Kentucky, for a pension. From Levi Porter, for a support. pension From Levi Porter, for a support. From the pastor and vestry of St. James's parish, to be incorporated as trustees of St.

James's Academy. Prom the commissioners for erecting a bridge over the Graffalls of Gun Powder, for a further lery.

From sundry inhabitants of Somerset, bat some means may be adopted to furnish an adequate supply of circulating medius. From Pamela Howard, for a support. Mr. Snowden reports a bill to lay outs

road in Baltimore county
Mr. Loockerman obtained leave to report a supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regu-lation and improvement of Easton.

The bill empowering the levy court of

St. Mary's to assess and levy a sum for the maintenance of the ideot son of Samuel. Thompson; the bill to confirm the act to change an election district in Queen-Anne's the hill for the benefit of capt. James Allen f Cecil; the bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Kent; the bill for the benefit of Samuel Hoblitzel, of Allega-ny; and a bill for the benefit of Michael Spring, of Allegapy, were severally passed and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr Allen, Ordered, Tha

Messrs. Allen, Bruce, Marriott, Loocker-man and A. Spence, he a committee to examine the reports from the different school colleges and scademies, and report to the at the said institutions, and the general course of education pursued therein

Mr. Marriott reports a bill in favour of Mr. Bruce obtained leave to report a bill relating to justices of the peace and their

Mr. Dennis reports a bill to make valida Mr. Stevens obtained leave to report a supplement to the act relative to canstales bonds.

Monday, Dec. 31.

A petition from Peter Tingstrom, of Fred-A petition from Peter Tingertom, of Frederick, to hold real property. From Ceril country, that the Executive and Senate may be elected immediately by the people. From an innity in the congress of the U. States upon this subject, your committee are propared to close this report, and help leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Set the subject by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Representatives of the United States has an equal right in its just proportion, to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the union.

"Resolved, That the executive of Cate state be requested, as soon as practicable, and the requirements of the public lands, the common property of the union.

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"Resolved, That the executive of Cate states are required and the resolution of the public lands, the common property of the union.

"Resolved, That the executive of Cate states are required and the resolution of the public lands, the common property of the union."

"Resolved, That the executive of Cate states are required and the resolution of the property. From Man and petition country, for the confirmation of a law dividing the ecutive, the ecutive and senting the country, that the Executive and Sentence with the country, that the Executive and leave devicing the country, that the Executive and Sentence Frei Fren the Haltmare and Harry des Grace terriple i toni; that the same be room fined to Baltmare with the Strength of the S

Mr. Loockerman obtained leave to bring in a supplement to the act relative to justices

the peace.
Mr Kennedy, to bring in a bill of limitations to prevent the owners of female laves from reclaiming them, and their

posterity, after having permitted such slaves to marry free men, and to live with them as free persons

Mr. Weems to bring in a supplement to an act to ascertain and establish a divisional line between Anne-Arundel and Caivert. Mr. Kennedy, to bring in a further sup-plement to an act concerning crimes and

mishments.
Mr. Allen, to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Constitution as to the mode of appointing elerks of the County Courts

appointing elerks of the County Courts and Courts of Appeals.

Mr. Allen reports bill to prohibit magistrates from granting warrants returnable before any particular person.

The bill, for the benefit of James Smith, and the bill for the relief of the poor of Caroline, were returned by the Senate, passed.

Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Tuesday, Jan. 1.

A petition from Wm. Curtis, of Baltimore, to make valid a deed. From Isaac Holland, a revolutionary soldier. From Sarah Easton and Docatha Storer, for compensation for the servicing of their father, a revolutionary officer.

Alr. Marriott reports favourably on the memorial of Elizabeth Kilty.

A petition from narlord, for a bridge over Deer Creek. From Robert Guest, to confirm his tille to certain real property.

confirm his title to certain real property Prom Townly Robey that his deputy may beauthorised to complete his collection.

beauthorised to complete his collection.

Mr. Barney presents the following report:
The committee appointed on the part of
this muse to visit and impect the penitentity and leave to report.
That in discharging the duty assigned to
them, they have the satisfaction to state,
that they jound the institution in a situation
highly creditable to those intrusted with its
immediate airection and management
Upwards of three hundred criminals of
different agest and sex, being industriously

different ages and sex, being industriously employed in various branches of manufac-tures and mechanics, adapted to their reemployed in various orances of inantitations and mechanics, adapted to their respective capacities; thus converting the establishment into an exclusive workshop, in which each convert is acquiring habits of industry, and a thorough knowledge of some useful trade, by which they may obtain an honest livelihood when their term of service shall have expired. The committee learn from the board of inspectors, who politely accompanied them through the institution, that although at this time the amount of profit derived from the productive labour, is fully adequate to its expenses, yet they are much enbarrassed in their operations, by a heavy dipt incurred in the incipient stages of its esta lishment, from want of proper experience in directing their attention to the most advantageous branches of industry leading, &c. a. of which are now manufactured of a most directle and excellent quality within their own walls.

The committee cannot conclude without an expression of an opinion, that in no other manner could those violators of the peace of society, and of the laws of their country, be more suitably and economical ly provided for, with a view to their proper ishment and reformation, and as ic re gards the interest and tranquillity of the

Which was read petition from Frederick, for a bridge over Pipe Creek. Mr. Barney reports a further supple, ment to an act for cutting and making a ca-nal between the river Delaware and Chesa-

The following hills were returned by the senate; passed by that body, and ordered to be engrossed—For the benefit of Benedict and Alexius Boon—authorising William G. Pemberton to bring negroes into the state. And the hill authorising George A. Dun-

kell, to remove a negro into the state-wil not pass

Mr. Barney reports a supplement to the act for opening and extending Prate-street.

The bill for the appointment of a Printer to the state, was returned by senate—passed with amendments.

NAVAL. Information has been received at Boston that a Portuguese ship had just arrived there, which was captured after a short combat and sent in, by the U.S. schooner Alligator This, no doubt, says the editor of Philadelphia National Gazette, is the vessel mentioned in the following very in-teresting account of the action which we have just received from the hands of a

friend.

Messrs. Editors—As you no doubt, will be much gratified to communicate to the public any information which reflects honour upon four country, I beg Jeave to convey to you the following account of a settion, which has taken place between the U.S. schooher Alligator and a rrugheseversel of superior force. The recount is contained in a letter which I have just received from the first lieutenant on hoard the Alligator, which vexted as is probably well known, has been commissioned by the Royernment, to take its station upon the well known, has been commissioned by the government, to take its station upon the Coast of Africa, with a view to intercept the slave traders and put an end to that de testible traffic, which to the diagrace of human nation. Its still carried on by some maidon. The agintanity of capt. Stockton, the son of that distinguished eitizen of New-Jersey, upon whom his country has delighted to bestow some, of her highest honours, cannot be too highly commended. On the 5th of New languages, the writer of the letter above alluded to be discovered.